

WESTERN WORKER

WESTERN · ORGAN · OF · THE · COMMUNIST · PARTY · U · S · A ·
[SECTION OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL]

Vol. 2, No. 26

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 17, 1933

Price Five Cents

WORKERS ANSWER "RECOVERY ACT" WITH STRIKES; FIGHT WAR PLANS, RELIEF CUTS

WORKERS WILL DEMONSTRATE ON AUG. FIRST AGAINST BOSS WAR

Parades Being Arranged in San Francisco And East Bay Cities

"LIBERAL" PAPERS LAUNCH DRIVE FOR WAR PREPARATIONS

Scripps-Howard Chain Screams For Huge Navy And Pacific Militarization

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—Under the head, "Big Navy is Key to Peace on Pacific," Roy Howard, chairman of the Scripps-Howard chain of newspapers, gives his first report on what he found in the Far-Eastern regions, and a campaign for a great navy, plus huge military construction on the Pacific is launched.

Although Howard could have obtained all the details for his policy, at Hearst's San Simeon Ranch, or on Roosevelt's Amherst, yet the chair of newspapers that always catered to the liberal and pacifist elements, chose to open the campaign on the basis of a "special investigation." In this manner the step logically followed by pacifists is being carried through—swinging into a jingoistic war spirit that even surpasses Hearst's.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)

CHARGES DROPPED ON 5 SAN DIEGO MAY 30 DEMONSTRATORS

SAN DIEGO, July 9.—Charges of inciting to riot against Wm. Gable, Sam Klapperman, Joe Klapperman and Will Geer arising out of the police attack on workers May 30, were dismissed when the jury disagreed on the trial. Perry Riley, arrested on the same charges, was also dismissed. All vagrancy charges on the defendants have been dropped.

Frank Young, Sam Goldman and Frank Martin remain to be tried on charges of "assault with a deadly weapon." Trial of Young begins tomorrow.

NATIONAL MINERS UNION, CARBON COUNTY, UTAH, GROWS TO 1000

Mine Operators Alarmed; Mayor Leads Lynch Threats Against Workers

HELPER, Utah, July 1.—The growth of the National Miners Union, in Carbon County, now reaching a membership of 1000, is alarming the mine operators. The company owning the Consumers mine was compelled to recognize the workers committee, following 100% organization by the fighting National Miners Union. A checkweighman is demanded immediately.

Chas. Whetherbee, acting secretary of the National Miners Union, was invited by Davis to speak before the post on the program of the union. At the meeting the workers representative was subjected to the worst abuse and threats. When Whetherbee asked about legal rights, the mayor roared, "To hell with legal rights." Immediately after Whetherbee left the Legion meeting, Nicholas Fontachio, United Mine Worker organizer, entered the hall.

Despite the lynch threats the miners of Price are going ahead with the fight, and are repudiating the A. F. of L. Union. The mayor declared

Merchant and Navy Sailors Haul Down Hitler Flag

OLYMPIA, Wash., July 6.—Hitler's bloody swastika flag flew here Sunday, June 25th—for just as long as it took the workers to see it and haul it down.

The German S. S. Portland raised the rag while lying at Olympia dock, next to the frigate "Constitution." Dock workers saw it; seamen saw it. Their resentment against the murderous Nazi dictatorship in Germany grew as they saw this flag flaunted in their faces. So, joined by sailors from "Old Ironsides," from the S. S. "Lewis Luckenbach" and the Danish motorship "Amerika," they pulled it down. And because of this action of the workers Sunday, the bloody rag was not flown again.

The merchant seamen who took part in this action were members of the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

JUDGE PROSECUTOR IN TRIAL OF SEATTLE EVICTION FIGHTERS

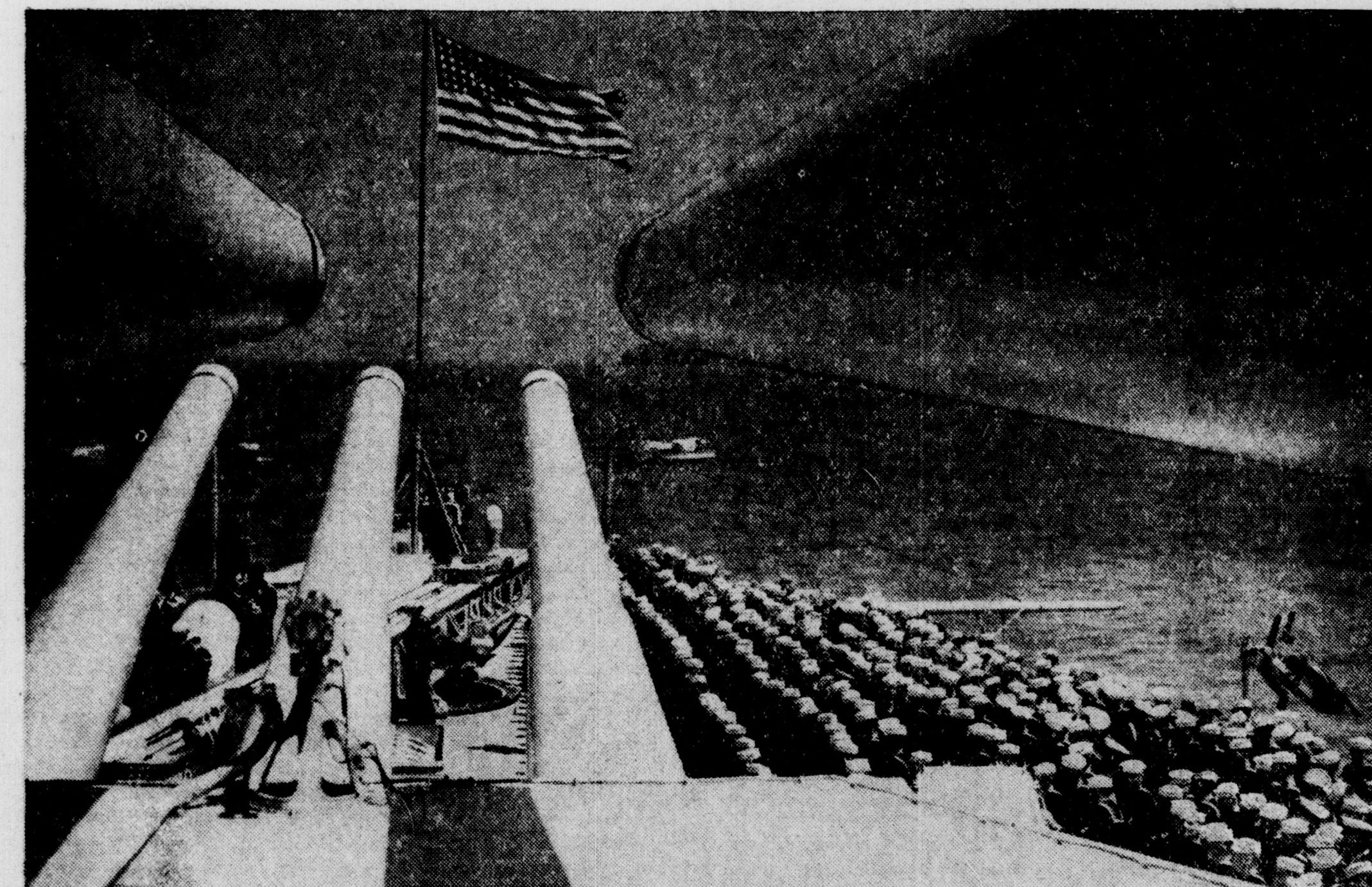
OAKLAND, July 9.—Twenty delegates from workers organizations at the Provisional Committee meeting of the East Bay Anti-War Conference met here Friday night and lay plans for a big demonstration Aug. 1. The parade that day will be featured with floats. An evening meeting is being arranged, with Robt. Whittaker invited to speak. All delegates pledged themselves to work drawing in other organizations to the united front against war.

The East Bay Anti-War Conference will take place Friday, July 14, 8 p. m., at the First Methodist Church, 24th and Broadway. All workers organizations are urged to send two delegates.

I. W. O. Convention Report in L. A.

LOS ANGELES, July 9.—A mass meeting is being arranged under the auspices of the International Workers Order to hear the report of the National Convention held in Chicago. It will take place on Sunday evening, July 16, at Workers Center, 2706 Brooklyn avenue.

\$315,000,000 For More of These, To Uphold Wall Street's Power—To Fight U. S. S. R.



\$315,000,000 has been appropriated for 32 more warships in addition to the 17 being constructed now. \$77,000,000 will be for modernization, and 290 new war planes are to be built. This is in line with the hysteria for a greater navy, worked up by such papers as the S. F. News. Such guns are to be aimed at the Soviet Union. Workers on Aug. 1st will demand that all war funds go to unemployed!

Jobless Resist Hunger Policy in Many Cities

L. A. FAMILIES ON RELIEF INCREASE, REPORT SHOWS

Relief Workers Protective Union Grows; Winning Many Cases

LOS ANGELES, July 8.—Lies of the capitalist press here about the great number of workers being put to work daily and taken off the charity lists are disproven in the weekly reports of the L. A. County Welfare Bureau.

In the third week in June, the Charities Bureau reports that 111,137 families with 444,549 dependents, received relief and in the last week of June 113,066 families with 452,262 dependents received the meager handouts of the county. This is an increase of 1933 families and 7713 dependents for one week.

Locals of the Relief Workers Protective Union are being formed all over the city. At present there are eight locals with a membership of 25 to 100 each. They are taking up many cases daily to the County Welfare Bureau and forcing them to grant adequate relief, pay gas and light bills and furnish clothes.

SALEM UNEMPLOYED PICKET COURT HOUSE A WEEK FOR RELIEF

Occupy Court House Lawn In Fight Against Cutoff

SALEM, Ore., July 8.—Fighting the vicious cutting off of relief from 1500 families, hundreds of workers rallied by the Unemployed Council picketed the court house for more than a week to enforce their demands.

At a mass meeting in Veterans' Hall, Monday, June 19th, 300 workers and farmers voted unanimously to take action to force relief. Committees of ten were sent from the meeting to the Welfare office, one after the other, five minutes apart. When the fifth committee arrived, Miss Boesen shut up office and fled.

The meeting then marched to Judge Siegmund's home, where, surrounded by police, he passed the buck back to Miss Boesen. The workers then marched to the court house. They took possession of the grounds and established picket lines. For three days this was maintained.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

IS THE CRISIS ENDING?

The American Federation of Labor, trying hard to find figures that will conform to its position that prosperity is coming back, states in its latest report that 1,200,000 had gone back to work since March of this year, and GIVES THE PRESENT UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURE AT 12,540,000. That would make the March figure close to 14,000,000. But the Federation never admitted the figure to be above the present number. But even at that the figures are a gross underestimation, since they are only based on the degree of employment among the skilled and semi-skilled. Agricultural, and other migratory workers are not included. Nor are hundreds of thousands of young workers, out of school but never yet had a chance to work, considered.

The Federation figure proves what even Wall Street admits (Whaley-Eaton Service), that there are at least 17,000,000 jobless.

The A. F. of L. Bureau of Labor statistics reports that prices have gone up on an average by 7% since Roosevelt's inauguration. But the biggest rise was in products consumed by workers. Farm products 31%, textile products 14%, foods 14%, also building materials 14%, leather products 18%, Chemicals, drugs 3%.

Then the Federation turns around and helps put through low wage codes.

Apricot Prices Up, Picking Wages Cut

STOCKTON, Calif., July 9.—Proof that the apricot growers lied when they refused to pay the strikers around Brentwood 30c an hour, instead of 15c, on the claim that prices were low, is seen in the following figures:

One carload of apricots sold on the Eastern market for \$1.70 on 24-pound lug boxes, NETTING THE GROWER 75c a BOX. Other carloads sold for \$2.19 to \$2.21 a box, and other carloads \$2.17 to \$2.32. On these prices, the growers are NETTING approximately \$100 a ton!

ARIZONA, CALIF. AGRICULTURAL WORKERS' STRIKES SPREADING

Convention of Agricultural Workers Industrial Union, On Aug. 5th, in San Jose

EAST BAY APRICOT WORKERS STRIKE; FACE BOSS TERROR

Scores of Armed Deputies Brought Into Districts

550 DEMONSTRATE AGAINST STOCKTON RELIEF CUT OFF

Workers, Farmers Unite; March Through City

STOCKTON, Calif., July 5.—Five hundred and fifty workers and farmers rallied to the demonstration called by the Unemployed Council here July 3 at the County court house to protest the threatened cutoff of relief.

Sheriff Veale already took steps to bring in scores of deputies from Richmond for strikebreaking work. A campaign of agitation against the strikers was started in the press preparatory to letting loose a reign of terror against the strikers. The boss ranchers are panic stricken, as the huge crops of apricots and tomatoes are threatened.

The bulk of the strikers thus far are native-born and Mexican workers.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

1100 MELON PICKERS SPREADING STRIKE IN ARIZONA

Mexican Consul Fails in Attempt to Split Ranks

BRENTWOOD, Contra Costa County, Calif., July 7.—Five hundred workers in the apricot fields immediately answered the call of the Agricultural Workers Industrial Union for a strike.

The workers are demanding 30 cents per hour, an eight-hour day, and recognition of the union. At an enthusiastic meeting held in Oakley, a strike committee with representatives from each of the 16 camps already effected, was elected.

Sheriff McFadden of Maricopa Co. has thrown his entire force, together with city and state police and many deputized thugs, into the strike belt to break the militant picket lines, but in vain. Several strike leaders have been arrested, and eight John Doe warrants have been issued for others. The International Labor Defense has secured the release of those arrested.

Unemployed Council and strikers are picketing the R. F. C. offices. The latter have cut off relief all workers on their lists who refuse to scab—and they are the majority.

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 4.—More than 700 melon pickers are out on strike here and at Tolleson, Glendale, Casson and Alhambra. The strike started yesterday, following a conference Sunday night, when 183 delegates from fields at six towns voted to go out.

Mass picketing is strong, and the strike is spreading. Committees report that from every farm visited the workers have come out.

The strike, under the leadership of the Agricultural Workers Industrial Union, was called when the Melon growers Assn refused the demands previously presented. Against the miserable pay of 8, 10, 12 and 15 cents an hour offered (for different grades of crops), the strikers are demanding \$4 for an eight-hour day, and time-and-a-half for overtime.

Credentials are to be sent to the Union Headquarters, at 81 Post street, San Jose, Calif.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Agricultural Locals Electing Delegates To Convention

SAN JOSE, July 9.—Locals of the Agricultural Workers Industrial Union everywhere are at present holding discussions preparatory to the state convention which will be held on August 5th, at San Jose.

Instructions sent to all locals call for two delegates from every local having below 25 members, and one additional delegate for every 25 above from locals with larger memberships.

Credentials are to be sent to the Union Headquarters, at 81 Post street, San Jose, Calif.

INDIGNATION GROWS AT SELL-OUT BY MEXICAN CONSUL, LABOR DEPT.

Berry Pickers Promised Work, Locked Out While Scabs Stay On Jobs

BULLETIN

EL MONTE, July 9.—A wave of indignation is running high among the Mexican agricultural workers here, members of the Farm Workers Union, organized by the Mexican consul and the Labor Department representative, Barker, as employers refused to make good their promise that scabs would be replaced by union men.

The Agricultural Workers Industrial Union is very active exposing the complete sell out, as similar lockouts are reported in all San Gabriel Valley fields.

LOS ANGELES, July 7.—The strike of more than 5000 Mexican berry pickers in southern California came to an end when they were sold out by the Mexican Vice Consul, Ricardo Hill, and the California representative of Roosevelt's Labor Department, Deputy State Labor Commissioner, Thomas F. Baker. The sellout was engineered with the aid of the fake liberal leaders of the Mexican Confederation and

of the strike committee. The settlement made provides for \$1.50 for a nine-hour day. The workers struck for 25 cents per hour. Part time workers are to receive 20 cents per hour. While the settlement is a small increase over the 12 to 15 cents received by the workers, the rapid increase in the cost of living makes it virtually a cut.

At an earlier stage of the strike the bosses were ready to offer a minimum of 20 cents per hour, but the Mexican liberals and Labor Department representative came into the situation only to defeat the gain that the workers had already won. Many of the workers are beginning to realize also how the Roosevelt policy, of "meditating" between bosses and workers, operates—that it is a smooth way of putting over wage cuts. The agreement terminates on August 15th, and by that time through a campaign of terror and deportation the bosses hope to drive the militant

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 7)

Workers in Roosevelt Labor Camps Revolt Against Rotten Conditions

60 PROTEST ROTTEN FOOD IN ROOSEVELT FORCED LABOR CAMP

Some Quitting, Hitchhiking Home to Ohio

QUINCY, Calif., July 4.—Sixty workers at the Roosevelt labor camp at State Creek Camp packed up their clothes June 17th and got ready to leave if the rotten and insufficient food were not bettered. They went to the army officer in charge and made their demands, with the result that for a while—two days—the food was better. Then the same old stuff was handed out to the boys again.

Prior to this five quit camp and hitchhiked back to Ohio, where most of the boys here come from. They weren't even paid, and went away without a dime.

There are about 200 in Co. 585, and most of them are very dissatisfied with conditions. If things are not improved pretty soon, the workers here will take action.

—Quincy Worker.

UNEMPLOYED COUNCIL SCORING VICTORIES IN TWIN FALLS

TWIN FALLS, Idaho, July 5.—The Unemployed Council, organized here June 25, has already won several relief fights. As a result of these victories and a public meeting in the City Park, last Wednesday night, when ten new members signed up, the local press and a radio broadcast announced an increased appropriation for relief will be made. The Unemployed Council will fight to see the appropriation is actually made and adequate relief given unemployed here.

Until this fight was begun, relief was given only to a few favorites working for Finch, the Charity Director. The first case for whom relief was won was that of a 64-year-old widow, Mrs. Alger, who was forced to try to feed a family of five on \$1.81 a month. Refused by the charities, the U. C. delegation took her to the City Council, where, unable to intimidate the delegation with a threat to put her in the poor house and the children in an orphanage, the council backed down and gave a grocery order and made arrangements for her future relief.

For Mrs. Cherry, a 53-year-old widow with four children, who was previously refused, relief was won, as well as several other cases the charities had earlier denied.

—J. S.

WORKERS IN NEED OF RELIEF FACE LOSS OF HOMES

Paupers Oath Scheme to Keep Many from Relief Rolls

OAKLAND, July 8.—Many unemployed workers on relief who still retain a small equity in their homes are facing not only loss of those homes but criminal prosecution, because of misleading statements made to the public through the press and elected officials.

Using alleged "charity racketeers" as an excuse, the Alameda County charities are trying to cut off relief those THEY decide are not entitled to any. Included in these are workers with any property of any sort.

Those with equity in their homes have previously been assured by Chairman Hamilton of the Board of Supervisors, at one of the protest meetings of the unemployed that "those who have shown thrift in the past will be helped." This was in answer to a specific question as to part ownership in homes. Through the press, A. J. Mount, former chairman of the Alameda County Charities Commission, declared that: "It has been ruled that the granting of relief in such cases is entirely legal."

Now, under the procedure adopted by the Supervisors, the compulsory Paupers' Oath, relief has been changed to confiscation of homes and of any other assets such as furniture, etc. Despite national and state moratoriums, according to the District Attorney's office, unemployed with equity in a home will be required to live in it and USE UP THE EQUITY UNTIL FORECLOSURE PROCEEDINGS FORCE THE FAMILY OUT, or in other words, USE UP ALL ASSETS before being entitled to relief.

—H. C. B.

Workers Fight in Protest At Bull Prairie Labor Camp

HEPPNER, Ore., July 8.—Sixteen young workers from the Bull Prairie Roosevelt forced labor camp were expelled and shipped back to New York yesterday for protesting the rotten food and the extra hours they were compelled to work. Leaders of the workers were jailed for the fight they put up.

The workers demonstrated in protest at the noon hour, refusing to go into the mess hall. Attacked by the army officers, they defended themselves and a pitched battle ensued.

STARVATION RATIONS AT M'KINLEY CAMP PROVEN IN MENU

Work 2 To 3 Hours Extra Every Day

MARSHFIELD, Ore., July 7.—There is method in the "madness" of the boss, in regard to the Roosevelt labor camps, all right.

First—putting these young workers in camp is a direct cut in the amount of relief given their families. Second—with military training, a reserve for the army is being prepared.

Conditions in the camps are terrible; no baths, insufficient bedding, insufficient—and lowest grade—food; and two to three hours more work each day than they are supposed to do.

In many cases the workers have revolted, and thus been able to gain a few concessions.

Here is the menu at McKinley camp. Many of the camps are worse:

Breakfast—Line up one-half hour. 1 spoonful spuds, 1 spoonful gravy, 1 spoonful hash, $\frac{1}{2}$ pear, 3 pieces hard tack.

Lunch—Line up $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. Spuds, 1 spoonful beans (brown or white), 1 small slice cheese, 1 slice corned beef, small amount fruit, 3 pieces hard tack.

Dinner—Ditto.

There is absolutely no butter, nor substitute, and there was lettuce served them once.

After looking the camps over I'm afraid that Mr. Roosevelt is not going to have the patriotic army that he bargained for.

—J. S.

By GEORGE MORRIS

with these Communists?" A few of those "proofs" will illustrate the content in every paragraph within the sixteen pages.

The Communists, we are told, were always splitters, and after the Russian Revolution split every Socialist Party in the world. But the "Socialists" carefully avoid explaining why there was a struggle within the Socialist Parties, at that time. They hope that the workers have forgotten how the Socialist leaders in most countries led the workers to support their respective capitalist governments in the war, how in Germany and other countries, while the workers were almost successful in establishing a Soviet power, the Socialist leaders came to the rescue of the capitalists and betrayed the workers; how the Socialist leaders supported the counter-revolutionary armies against the Soviet Union, and how revolutionaries were expelled from the Socialist Parties.

BETRAY GERMAN WORKERS

The pamphlet has the audacity to claim the Communists, in leading revolutions, are responsible for bloodbaths. But why were the workers of Germany defeated when they attempted to seize power in 1919? Precisely because the "Socialists" leaders of Germany, at that time, the government, drowned the revolution in blood. They murdered Liebknecht, and Rosa Luxemburg, the leaders of the workers.

Then finally it was the Socialists who tied the hands of the workers, with the policy of non-resistance against the advancing fascists, thus paving the way for the murderous Hitler regime. Wels, the Social Democratic leader, even boasted in the Reichstag that were it not for the Socialists Hitler would have never gotten into power.

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Put the Socialists bars are at their worst, in the following passage in the pamphlet:

"At the election of March, 1933, while the Social Democratic vote remained practically solid, the Communists lost one-fifth of their support—and the

150 KICKED OUT OF NAVY FOR PROTESTS. MANY BUYING OUT

SACRAMENTO, July 7.—While I was on the U. S. N. Receiving Ship Boston, recently, 150 sailors were returned from the Asiatic Fleet and stations on the Transport Henderson. They were to be given Bad Conduct Discharges for complaining about the rotten food and treatment, the poor conditions, and the wage cut.

Other sailors of the fleet are getting Special Order Discharges, in other words, buying out. Evidently something is rotten in the Asiatics since these sailors are using every possible method to get out. Many servicemen are aware of the fact that the change is not so far off as it once was.

—A Sailor.

Negro, White Workers Protest Jim Crowism To Oakland Council

OAKLAND, July 9.—Protesting the recent Jim-Crow decision of City Manager Carr and Police Chief Drew in refusing a permit for dances to the Workers Educational Ass'n, a delegation of Negroes and white, on July 6, demanded the permit from the City Council. The City Council was forced to admit the right of the organization to hold dances, but the question of the permit was left for a future non-public meeting of the Council.

The Workers Educational Ass'n and International Labor Defense urge workers organizations to send protest letters to the Oakland City Council, demanding the permit be granted.

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The Pay Cut in the Navy

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—A report from the Post Office of the U. S. S. Texas reveals a decrease in the money orders sent home by the men of this ship. Undoubtedly the responsible factor is the recent pay cut, and the figures could be repeated for other ships of the navy.

The report covers the first fifteen days of the months of April and May. The pay cut had not yet taken effect in March, but April and May show a steady decrease:

MARCH, 1933	
533 money orders, amounting to	\$6409.24
Fees on this amount	54.97
APRIL, 1933	
528 money orders (53 more than March but totaling less money)	\$5118.69
Fees on this amount	48.29
(\$129.23 less than in March)	
	\$5166.98
MAY, 1933	
437 money orders (96 less than March, and 149 less than April)	\$4317.51
Fees on this amount	41.63
(\$210.17 less than March, and \$807.84 less than April)	
	\$4359.14

(\$210.17 less than March, and \$807.84 less than April).

IMPERIAL VALLEY MELON PICKERS' CONDITIONS BAD

Wages Cut 20% of Last Year; Many End Season in Debt

BRAWLEY, Calif., July 6.—Conditions and wages in Imperial Valley fields are worse than ever. Since the 1930 raid on the Agricultural Workers Industrial League, the "200%" American ranch owners still make huge profits exploiting the workers.

These ranchers mobilized the Chamber of Commerce, Better America Federation, American Legion and Hydes' "Red" Squad of Los Angeles to railroad nine A. W. U. organizers to San Quentin in the infamous Imperial Valley case.

In the valley there are now more than 600 Japanese tenant farmers; 1000 Japanese, 3000 Filipino, 13,000 Mexican and only 800 American-born agricultural workers.

The white and Japanese workers are used in the packing sheds. They average 10 to 11 hours a day and receive 9c to 10c per box. Their monthly income amounts to between \$40 and \$50. Last season the box rate was 11c and 12c. The present cantaloupe season lasts only 40 days. The Japanese are forced to pay 75c for board and room out of their small earnings.

Mexican and Filipino workers are restricted to work only in the fields in the sweltering heat of the sun, totaling \$20 a month on the bad soil fields. The Mexicans' commission bosses (contractors) get 10c per hour for their labor, out of which they pay them only 6c an hour.

Hundreds of workers under these conditions are unable to break even for the season and finish in debt.

—Cantaloupe Picker.

The timber fellers and buckers are paid 38c a thousand. At this rate an expert crew could make \$4 a day each if given a good bunch of timber. Because the crew did not put out twenty cars of logs a day (which meant big profits) they were told to speed up. The first day one rigger was severely injured when a tree fell on him. While chopping the top out of a tree, a "highclimber" was practically cut in half by the steel cable around his waist. These "highclimbers" used to get \$12 a day, but now only receive 5c.

After more than a week of grueling labor I had 95c clear of expenses. I quit. Such a "high" stand-

ard of living will only be improved when the workers run the government, as they do in the Soviet Union. This means you should join the Communist Party and hurry the time.

—Worker Correspondent.

Win Family Relief

TACOMA, Wash., July 6.—Action of the Unemployed Council in passing out leaflets at the relief stations resulted in the putting back on relief of the family of Sam Simac. Simac was jailed without hearing two weeks ago on the charge of the charities that he had a little money in the bank.

—J. S.

FOREIGN NEWS BRIEFS

Prove Fascists Burned German Reichstag

LONDON, July 7.—The direct charge that Goering, Hitler's Minister of Interior for Prussia, engineered the burning of the German Reichstag last February 27 is made by an investigation committee headed by Albert Einstein, famous scientist. The committee has complete proof that Nazis set the fire, the London "Daily Herald" reports. A Nazi storm trooper, one of the 30 who fired the building, escaped from Germany and gave the committee part of their evidence.

Hitler instigated the fire to serve as an excuse for attacking the Communist Party in Germany. Four Communist leaders, Torgler, Dimitrov, Popoff and Taney are soon to face trial on this frame-up.

Hitler Admits Opposition in Nazi Ranks

BERLIN, Germany—Hitler was compelled to give official recognition to the fact that there is great resentment and opposition growing to the dictatorship. Speaking before a convention of storm troop leaders, Hitler declared: "I will crush brutally and ruthlessly every attempt made by reactionary or other circles to overthrow the present order."

Referring obviously to the revolt growing in the Nazi ranks of elements who took seriously the many promises made before the seizure of power, he declared: "I will turn equally ruthlessly against the so-called second revolution, because that can have only chaotic consequences."

U. S. S. R. Makes Peace Moves at London

LONDON—During the period of the World Economic Conference in London, Foreign Commissar Litvinoff has arranged for the signing of non-aggression pacts with Rumania, Estonia, Latvia, Finland and Turkey. German diplomats have tried desperately to prevent conclusion of these pacts.

U. S. S. R. Hits Japan Imperialist Aims

Editorial Column

A GREAT TASK BEFORE THE TOOL

Under the head: "NIRA Speeds Codes to End Labor Fights," the United Press dispatch reports from Washington (San Francisco News, July 9), that:

"A desire to avoid labor disturbances is one of the reasons behind the pressure being exerted to bring industries within the National Recovery Act as speedily as possible, it was learned today."

"Dr. Alexander Sachs, head of the Industrial Administration's Research Department, cited the shopmen's strike of 1922 as an example of the type of labor disputes likely to arise."

And further:

"Long delays in making the codes operative would increase the probability of clashes between capital and labor."

This is even plainer than the language in the "Recovery Act." The bosses hope to stop the strike wave now spreading throughout the United States. The code makes strikes illegal. Dr. Sachs should have added that the rapid rise in prices makes it increasingly difficult to set the very low wage rates. There is no provision in the Roosevelt wage cutting act that wages be revised in accordance with rising prices.

Most important of all, the "recovery experts" see that the workers are gradually awakening to the real meaning of the act, so they hasten to carry out the provisions, while the illusions of many workers are still strong. They see that almost on the very day that the textile code was framed, thousands of textile workers struck at New Bedford, Mass. In Reading, Pa., thousands more are out in the hosiery mills. Unlike 1922, referred to by Dr. Sachs, most of the present strikes are not led by the American Federation of Labor, but by the Trade Union Unity League, and are far more militant in character.

Excellent examples are furnished in California and other western states.

Hardly ever has there been a period when so many were involved in agricultural strikes. Recently there were 2000 out in the pea fields, 5000 in the southern berry fields, 1000 in the cherries, thousands more in numerous smaller strikes, and right now there is a strike in the apricot orchards.

In face of such a sentiment throughout the country, Green, President of the A. F. of L. in his message calling the workers to organize under the "Recovery Act," declares:

"The government has established your legal right to organize. No employer and no corporation can, without violating the law, interfere in the exercise of the workers' right to organize and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing."

In other words, it is not necessary to resort to strikes, since the right to organize is legal. But Green lies when he declares that the law protects the workers' right to "representatives of their own choosing." Taking the strike weapon away from unions means to turn them into the same as company unions, except that the bosses, through the Recovery Act, get their government servants to dictate terms to workers. It is the A. F. of L. bureaucrats who will choose the representatives.

The law gives Roosevelt power to dictate which organizations are "truly representative." This is aimed at eliminating the fighting unions, especially those in the T. U. U. L. But many bosses do not even want the A. F. of L. They see strong groups of militants in many locals that often turn them into fighting organizations. They do not have confidence that the Greens can always "deliver the goods." Therefore, they do what the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation is putting through—in all its plants on the West Coast—post a notice informing the workers that now they are offered representation on the managing board, and set the date for forming the company union. The "Labor Clarion," organ of the A. F. of L. in San Francisco, sets up a howl, that this is illegal, but Gen. Hugh Johnson, administrator for the "Recovery Act," states otherwise, in the same United Press item:

"Gen. Johnson said literature purporting to come from labor unions had intimated or openly stated that the government planned to unionize all labor. Similar statements from industrial concerns intimated workers would have to join company unions to benefit under the act."

"Both statements are incorrect," Gen. Johnson declared, "and such erroneous statements of the act and its administration tend to foment misunderstanding and discord."

And Johnson speaks for Roosevelt, who will decide.

The only active force now fighting the giant wage cutting scheme is the movement led by the T. U. U. L. unions. The fight is along all fronts.

In the first place, to organize the unorganized to strike, against cuts. Secondly, to organize rank and file groups within the A. F. of L. unions for a fighting policy, and against the fakers. Thirdly, to organize rank and file committees in the company unions, and gain control of them for a policy in the interest of the workers, as was so well demonstrated in the case of the Atlas Cement Co. union in New York, where the workers rejected the company candidates and elected honest workers.

These tasks should focus particular attention on the conventions of the fighting unions to take place in California on August 5th, and the State T. U. U. L. convention on August 6th in San Francisco.

Plans to spread the fight will be made there.

\$90,000 FOR THE OPERA

San Francisco is raising \$90,000 to make up the deficit so that the opera can return for the season.

Everyone loves music. And even the opera as it is performed today with pomp and intricacies, and alien to the understanding of a tired or worried worker, can give some rest to the barrenness of life under capitalism.

But opera today is big business. It is promoted, not for enriching the life of the people, but for commercial and advertising purposes and for making it possible for a bunch of over-fed fat slabs to sit in expensive boxes vulgarly displaying their silk and ermine garments.

San Francisco, with public library that is a disgrace even to a capitalist city, would do better to use the \$90,000 to buy for free use the scientific works of Marx, Lenin and hundreds of other writers, for which there is a demand and which would satisfy the craving of those in whom a hunger for knowledge has been aroused. Or the money might well be used to replace the wooden firetrap schools; or feed the working class kids who are too hungry to learn under the best circumstances as capitalist education goes. Or if it must be spent for music—why not use the money to buy instruments and free instruction for the children of unemployed workers who want to learn music but are denied by poverty.

Maybe the parasites who fill the golden horseshoe will remember that for every musician playing in that theatre there are several thousands starving. But no—

This "philanthropic" money must be spent on gilding the boxes, and fancy carpets, and admiral's costumes for the funkeys, and a few high-salaried "thrillers"—

So that what passes for "society," the useless, degenerate, ignorant and barbaric coupon clippers can show off their sparklers under the protection of an army of police, so that some poor starving worker does not go up as one of the Packard twelve cylinder cars stops and asks for a nickel with which to buy a cup of coffee.

"Your Representatives Will Take Care of You"—Roosevelt



"When You Come Back"

By GENE GORDON

A Story of "the New Deal" For Vets

In 1917, when the whole boss-class were seducing the working class into the bloody slaughter of the world war—Tin-Pan Alley, brought out of its infamous manufactory of song that breezy belligerent air, "WHEN YOU COME BACK—THERE'S A WHOLE WORLD WAITING FOR YOU."

Imperialism's promise to the deluded workers. Lure 'em to the trenches in war time, with promises of honors, jobs, the cream of the country. . . . These boys who lived through the butchery of the Marne and Belleau Woods . . . CAME BACK . . . yes . . . they came back and found themselves dishonored, jobless.

In 1925, it was useless to tell Cyril W. Rogers that the boss-class exploited, robbed and double-crossed the soldiers, just as they do the workers in the shops. Cyril had faith, then, in the army, in the government, in the system.

In 1928, after serving in the cavalry, part of the time in Monterey, his faith was unshaken, and Rogers re-enlisted. They told him then that if he ever became physically unfit in the service, the government would take care of him for life. Yes, Rogers believed that, just as

the millions drafted in 1917 believed what Tin-Pan Alley and the \$1-a-year men who stole millions on the side told them. After serving in the medical corps, Rogers was sent to the Philippines.

There, run down by the strain and heat, he contracted the dangerous malarial fever. As a result, in 1931 he was pensioned and discharged as unfit for military service.

He was sent to Battle Main, S. D., for treatment of sinusitis and mastoiditis. Climatic conditions caused his removal to Leavenworth, Kansas, and then to Sawtelle, where he remained for two years.

Then came the "NEW DEAL." First the pension was cut from \$8 to \$6.

Then, on June first, he received a notice from the Adjutant, "You will be discharged June 15, 1933 . . . physical examination found you not sufficiently disabled," etc. . . .

The world that had been firm under his feet shook. Having been thrown out of Sawtelle, Rogers, promised county aid, went to Los Angeles county. He waited eight hours before he was permitted to interview the vets' contact official. Finally, he was given "TWO DAYS

ON THE RIVER BED." This meant a three-mile walk in the boiling hot sun; it meant hours of physical agony with shovel and pick. For what? For lousy soup and rotten vegetables and a 10¢ flop.

Because he could not endure the long walk and work, he was refused renewal of his meal ticket. Cyril Rogers was sent to the doctor for medical certificate.

The doctor, T. H. Leonard, gave Cyril Rogers a "Psychopathic" test, rushed him to the hospital in an ambulance; had him placed in the psychopathic ward—subjected him to x-ray, blood and urinal tests—and then had Cyril Rogers hauled into Superior Court on a charge of insanity.

Yes, Cyril W. Rogers got the full force of the new deal for vets of the Roosevelt regime. Kicked out of Sawtelle after two years confinement because of sickness from tropic infection in army service; his pension destroyed by a governmental edict which appropriates hundreds of millions for new war preparations by expropriating vets of their pensions; given work similar to chain-gang torture; made sick with nauseating food; and

then, to top it all, framed by a medical vulture who said he had paresis simply because Cyril Rogers could not walk three miles to work in the boiling hot sun.

"If you are ever sick or injured in the service, the government will take care of you for life."

Yes, Cyril Rogers was getting "his" just as the vets of 1917 got THEIRS in Washington, tear-gas and bayonets.

But the "frame-up" was too raw. The Judge dismissed the case; and Rogers got another dose of the "new deal" when they offered him three months county road work WITH NO PAY—and a PROMISE OF 25¢ a day after that.

Cyril Rogers was a patriot, a soldier.

Today he stands disillusioned, his faith dead.

He knows now he is a worker, and like every worker, oppressed and exploited by the boss class and the boss government.

Soon Rogers will be building a new faith in a new fatherland, in the workers' fatherland, in the working class.

Hail, soldier with your eyes wide open, the workers open up their ranks for you . . .

Step into the line of revolution, ary struggle!

Situation Among the S. F. Longshoremen

By A. GIRARD

For years on the Frisco waterfront the longshoremen have been held in subjection by means of the shipowners Blue Book Company Union. With this and the corrupt gang system, their conditions are among the worst on the coast.

The sentiment for organized struggle for better conditions was evident in the immense popularity of the Waterfront Worker, a paper issued by a group of longshoremen with the cooperation of the Marine Workers Industrial Union. The Waterfront Worker dealt with their grievances—low wages, the speed-up system, grafting of gang bosses, the gang system, and particularly with the graft and blacklist system of the Blue Book Union.

Will the union of Ryan, one of

the New York State Emergency

Ryan brought in scabs to smash the strike. In Tacoma the rotary system of hiring stevedores was abolished and the gang system, rotten with discrimination, petty graft, and blacklisting, similar to Frisco's, was substituted. On the S. F. Dollar Line docks, for instance, 10% of wages goes as graft to the gang bosses.

Will the union of Ryan, one of

the New York State Emergency

Relief Board which sends hundreds of jobless youth to forced labor camps at \$1 a day, helping the general cutting down of wage scales everywhere, really fight for \$1 an hour and six-hour day?

Why, then, did the longshoremen join up here in the state of Holtzman's I. L. A. promises? In some measure the fault can be found in the failure of the Marine Workers Industrial Union to follow up with

concrete organization of M. W. I. U. groups on docks, the sentiment aroused by the Waterfront Worker. The latter, crystallizing a sentiment for militant struggle did not organize this sentiment by recruiting into the only union which could, thru a militant policy, lead such a struggle. The exposure of the bankruptcy of craft unionism was not sufficient; the waterfront workers can remember readily enough the sellouts of 1916 and 1919 of the old Red Book Union of the stevedores. There the failure of the International Seamen's Union (A. F. of L.) under Andrew Furuseth, to support the strike, was what lost for the longshoremen and teamsters.

I. L. A. OFFICIALDOM

Realizing this sentiment for unity of longshoremen and other marine workers and to help put over the new low codes the Industrial Recovery Act promises, the I. L. A. proposes revival of the Marine Council in S. F. In reality this is designed to keep the various workers in one industry apart, and prevent rank and file control. In Seattle, where the Marine Council is being set up, only "bonafide" A. F. of L. U. officials are permitted to join. To prevent the rank and file from forcing a militant stand, the deciding vote on all questions is cast by the chairman of the Council, who is a lawyer, not a worker in the industry. To assist cooperation of the Marine Council with the shipowners, it is proposed to have a bunch of lawyers, professors, statisticians, etc., known as the Pacific Statistical Bureau, help on an "arbitration" board. Further, in Seattle the I. L. A. officials want to ban open voting, and institute a form of "Postal voting," which means a small top group controls the votes.

The question is what to do now that many have joined the I. L. A.

To combat the possible "cooperation" of I. L. A. officials with the bosses in setting new codes, as they expect to do, it is necessary to form militant groups of the Marine Workers Industrial Union within the I. L. A. to fight for the election of honest officials and compel a policy of militant struggle against the shipowners.

To combat this attack, the workers must get behind the Brotherhood Unity movement. This is not a new union, but a movement grown to national scope to bring about unity of action between the memberships of 21 different rail-

way workers organizations in their

struggle for better conditions and to establish their only protection against sellouts and for militant action—rank and file control.

CO-ORDINATION MEANS LOSS OF MANY JOBS TO R. R. WORKERS

By CHAS. GATES

Into this situation came the A. F. of L. International Longshoremen's Association—the I. L. A., known on the East Coast as Ryan's Racket. Roosevelt's National Industrial Recovery Act, with its setting of new codes of wages and conditions for the workers, offered them an opportunity to capitalize on this growing resentment.

On Monday morning, June 25, Holman, organizing for the I. L. A., appeared on the waterfront, calling on stevedores to sign petitions—one for membership in the I. L. A., and the other for abolition of the Blue Book Company Union. This last petition influenced many to join up. Holman, and his aids from the Proletarian Party, a small political sect in San Francisco, put forth the slogan of a dollar an hour for a six-hour day, and no more Blue Book Union—to build up another Blue Book Union under a different name, and try to negotiate in the name of the workers with the shipowners.

TACOMA WAGE CUT

The record of the I. L. A. is of that sort. In Tacoma, where the I. L. A. is influential, a cut was put over on the longshoremen by the officials of the union, who discouraged any fight against it. On the East Coast, Joe Ryan, president of the I. L. A., signed an agreement with the shipowners for a wage cut in every Atlantic seaport organized in the I. L. A. When the Boston longshoremen refused to accept the Ryan sellout, and struck against it,

day the change is announced was proven when the Texas Pacific changed terminals resulting in ruination of workers savings.

Even the consolidation of the Stockton and Western Divisions of the Southern Pacific resulted in the complete dismissal of one superintendant's force, besides dis-

missal of workers from all branch-

es. Valuation of workers homes in Tracy fell 50%, while homes par-

tially owned were lost.

To combat this attack, the work-

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Further, and even more import-

ant, is joining the Marine Work-

ers Industrial Union and forming

on docks and ships organized griev-

ance committees to carry on this

struggle, not through sell-out officials, but by the organized action of the workers themselves. In no other way will it be possible for the longshoremen to resist the slashes of the Roosevelt Industrial Recovery Bill offers.

International Events and Western Workers

The Truce in China Means More War

Chinese People Betrayed by Nanking Butchers; Japanese Imperialism Plans to Grab More Territory; To Attack the Soviets

Soviet frontier; the hasty building of a naval base at Port Arthur; and the endless provocations by Japan—through the servile agency of "independent" Manchukuo—all this and more reveals the plan of Japanese imperialism to make war upon the Soviet Union.

Outstanding among the provocations is the series of manufactured "claims" by Manchukuo upon the Soviet Union in reference to the Chinese Eastern Railway (C. E. R.)

Locomotives and cars, which are proven to be property